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No. 20,697 號七十九百六零萬二第 日三初月十年子甲 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1924 四拜禮 號十三月十年三十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... dep.	8.41	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yauwatt ... dep.	8.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.47	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	9.03	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.59	7.32
Taipei ... dep.	9.17	9.52	11.05	12.34	1.53	5.09	6.13	7.46
Taipei Market ... dep.	9.32	9.67	11.18	12.48	1.58	5.12	6.17	7.50
Fanning ... dep.	9.38	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.50
Shatin Shui ... dep.	9.38	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10	5.27	6.21	7.54
Shatin/Chan ... arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sham Chun ... dep.	7.23	8.06	10.37	11.40	3.58	4.38	5.12	6.05
Shatin Shui ... dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.58	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanning ... dep.	7.33	8.18	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Taipei Market ... dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Taipei ... dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.03	5.37	6.31
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	8.47	11.15	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yauwatt ... dep.	8.14	8.59	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
Kowloon ... arr.	8.23	9.09	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ... dep.	7.43	11.39	3.30	6.30	Shatin/Chan ... dep.	8.59	10.15	1.05	4.00
Shatin/Chan ... arr.	8.40	12.35	3.15	7.15	Fanning ... arr.	7.35	11.10	2.00	5.05

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Never has the superb art of Norma Talmadge been more capably demonstrated than in her characterization of Lucy Gillam, the gay irresponsible little society "Moth" whose fluttering wings are scorched by the white hot flames of scandal.

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SAVELITE LAMPS**

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FORTUNES FROM GERMAN BONDS.

CRATEFULS THAT WERE
WORTHLESS.

40,000 PER CENT. PROFIT.

The New York correspondent of the
Daily Mail last month cabled:—

The closing price for German War Loan bonds in the New York market yesterday was \$250 per 1,000,000 mark unit compared with \$277 on Friday. In Berlin and Frankfurt-on-Main, on the other hand, the closing price yesterday was \$283.

Behind these figures lies a remarkable speculative romance which, in the words of New York bankers, has brought fortunes to "thousands of fools who stepped in where wise men feared to tread." What has actually happened is that the small and ignorant American investor has reaped his revenge for the savings he lost when after the war he bought worthless German marks.

About fifteen months ago the German Government, believing that its war loan bonds were valueless, shipped them to America in cratefuls for sale "at whatever price they would bring." They were bought by bootblacks, street peddlers, and gardeners at the rate of \$1 a million-mark unit. Ship's stokers, workmen, and stevedores, who were earning good wages, were fascinated by the figures "one million marks." By sheer stupid luck they have reaped a golden harvest.

The price of Prussian Fours jumped from less than \$2 in August, 1923, to \$28 on January 2nd last and later to more than \$1,000. Berlin pre-war Fours rose to nearly \$5,000 and German War Loan Fives to 2000 a million-mark unit.

SHOEBLACK'S WINNINGS.

The chief winners were Italian immigrants who, having made a speculative turn in Italian life after Signor Mussolini came into power, used their winnings to buy German bonds. One shoeblack in a ferryboat bought fifty million-mark units for \$1 apiece and sold thirty of them at \$450 apiece. An American-born farmer made \$80,000, while a Russian refugee earning a living as a stoker in a Fifth-avenue hotel betted \$5,000 from an investment of \$11. Instances are numerous in which, according to a banker, "ignorant men" this year reaped profits from 20,000 to 40,000 per cent. from bonds hawked at \$1 apiece and repurchased by German nationals at \$500 and more.

COOK'S AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

PICCADILLY TO-DAY AND FIFTY
YEARS AGO.

The announcement that Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have taken part of the site of Devonshire House brings nearer the definite change that is to come in the old town house of the Duke of Devonshire, remarks a London paper. In due time the dual mansion will be pulled down, and a modern building will take its place, the part acquired by the great tourist agents having a frontage in Berkeley-street. There, in a year or two, will be concentrated the administrative offices of the firm, together with new booking offices and the headquarters of their bank. The link with Ludgate Circus will not be completely broken, for the booking offices that have been known all over the world for half-a-century are still to be retained.

Piccadilly, which is thus receiving an accession of strength from the realm of business, has been slow to change. The building of the Ritz Hotel, the disappearance of the St. James's Hall, and the departure of the Duke of Devonshire are the outstanding features of fifty years. Half-a-century ago Baron M. A. de Rothschild was living where the Saville Club is now; and No. 143, which was Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's, has also passed into other hands. The Marquis of Northampton in the 'seventies had a house in Piccadilly, and amongst other residents of that period were Lord Ashburton (at Bath House), the Hon. F. W. Cadogan, whose house formed part of the site which is now occupied by the Junior Constitutional Club, Lord and Lady Osborne-Elphinstone and the Countess of Rosebery, whose house, No. 139, is now the Baron d'Erlanger's. There are Rothschilds to-day as there were then at No. 148; and their immediate neighbour, the Duke of Wellington, leaves unchanged in family tradition the famous Apsley House at Hyde Park Corner.

NEW HIGHLAND ROADS.

MR. GOSLING'S £2,000,000
SCHEME.

The first act of the Edinburgh section of the new Edinburgh-Glasgow road was cut last month at point five miles from the city by Lady Sleigh, wife of the Lord Provost, Sir W. L. Sleigh.

When completed, in three years, the road will be 44 miles long. The cost is about £2,750,000, of which the Government are contributing three-quarters.

Mr. Harry Gosling, Minister of Transport, at a luncheon said that he hoped soon to give details of a scheme for the improvement of roads in the Highlands at a cost of £2,000,000 to give work to 3,000 men.

Sir Henry Maybury, Director-General of Roads, referred to the proposed new traffic bridge over the Firth of Forth. It would cost a lot of money, but never mind the cost, let them take heart and get a move on.

"When I am asked, 'Do you really think the League of Nations will avoid war?' I am inclined to answer, 'Do I think that a spade will dig a certain piece of ground?'"—Lord Grey.



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LANE CRAWFORD LTD
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and all high-class Tobacconists.
At 95 cents per tin of 50.

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Yes, sir, you do smile when you smoke Kensitas.

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BREATHE THE PEPS MEDICINE
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For the throat and chest affections so widely prevalent at this season there can only be one speedy, rational method of treatment, and that is to breathe a natural volatile medicine like Peps straight to the lungs. This method is directly opposed to swallowing drug-laden liquid medicines which act on stomach, liver and heart, but on the lungs last and least of all. This same problem of conveying a natural medicine straight into the lungs had exercised the minds of medical men for a generation. It was ultimately solved by Peps, which brings the famous lung healing balsams of the pine forest to strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged air tubes.

Owing to their volatile character, Peps are put up in air-tight glass bottles and every tablet is separately encased in a silver foil jacket, thus preserving its full medicinal potency until required. When dissolved on the tongue, Peps give off powerful medicinal fumes. Breathing deeply of these, the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs are filled to their utmost with a soothing, germicidal and strength-giving influence.

The immediate sensation of comfort and free breathing brought by Peps is evidence of their beneficial effect. They are acknowledged the most successful remedy ever discovered for coughs, colds and chills, chest-wheeziness and tightness, influenza, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchial asthma, night cough, bronchitis and other throat, chest and lung weaknesses of young and old.

Be sure and ask your medicine dealer for a bottle of Peps breathable tablets. Full directions enclosed. Direct from Agents, Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Strechen Road, Shanghai.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

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CHINESE EGGS.

The annual egg production of China is estimated at 26,250,000,000 eggs, being the product of 350,000,000 laying hens at an average of 75 eggs per hen. Of these eggs, about 1,182,000,000 are exported in the shell. There are also exported annually approximately 57,642,000 pounds of egg albumen and yolk and 38,812,000 pounds of frozen eggs. Japan is the principal market for Chinese eggs in the shell, while Great Britain imports more than half of the albumen and yolk and almost all of the frozen eggs exported by China. The United States buys only one-fourth as much egg albumen and yolk from China as does Great Britain.

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The Buses will Run every Hour Daily.

UN LONG SERVICE.

From UN LONG to SHEUNG SHUI

From 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Every 40 min. Service

From	LAI CHI KOK	to	LAI MOK SOU	10 Mins.
"	LAI MOK SOU	"	CHUN WAN	7 "
"	CHUN WAN	"	CHAI WAN KOK	5 "
"	CHAI WAN KOK	"	SUN CHANG	7 "
"	SUN CHANG	"	SUN CHANG	5 "
"	SUN CHANG	"	CHUNG LING TOW	7 "
"	CHUNG LING TOW	"	TAI LAM CHUNG	10 "
"	TAI LAM CHUNG	"	SOC KOON MUK	5 "
"	SOC KOON MUK	"	CASTLE PEAK	5 "
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- PORT ARTHUR.**—Famous for its two memorable Sieges and its beautiful landlocked Harbour. Exactly one hour's journey Dairen by express train. Yamato Hotel (16 rooms). Excellent place of historical and scenic interest to fill a month with a fresh walk or drive every day. Most healthy and salubrious spot in the Far East.
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HONGKONG.

Come and See for Yourself.

Warm tributes are paid to the work of Mr. Arthur Maskelyne at Egyptian Hall and St. George's Hall, fairs, who has passed away. He was in the very first rank as a magician—a wonder-worker who delighted children for over a generation, and their elders as well. His father founded the business in Piccadilly which was long the home of mystery, and earned the thanks of all rational people by the success he achieved in disproving the claims of the mediums and impostors who thrived under the guise of spiritualism. There was nothing that the spiritualists with their mediums and circles and table-rappings claimed as supernatural that Maskelyne senior failed to expose, showing that it was easily possible to do as much and more by a trick.

The son who has died carried on the tradition. For Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was getting a large part of the amount of his earnings in the last years of his life by claiming to hold conversations with spirits. Mr. Maskelyne challenged him to a test. But the challenge was evaded. The aim of the Maskelynes was to entertain, not to impose

I heard a good story this week which relates to an incident that occurred recently in South Wales. As a big engineering works the men asked the employer for permission to have a day at Wembley and leave being granted it was decided to close the works on that day. Then

(Continued at foot of next column.)

(Continued on next column)

The teams—
Navy—Waviah (*Tamar*); Bell (*Am-
brose*) and Leonard (*Diemed*); Lock-
wood (*Diemed*), Handford (*Tamar*) and
Brown (*Tamar*); Longmire (*Bluebell*),
Roberts (*Tamar*), McBriinn (*Bluebell*),
Conner (*Ambrose*) and Stagg (*Diemed*).
Army.—Dobson (*R.A.*); Jordan (*Sar-
reys*) and Lewis (*Smith* (R.)); Hold-
stock (*R.A.*), Mitchell and Packer (*Sar-
reys*); Charlesworth, Eaton, Humph-
stone and Butler (*Surreys*), and Nash
(*R.A.M.C.*).
Reference: Mr. Wakeham.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL JUDGE (MR. H. E. J. COMPTON).]

LANDLORD SEEKS POSSESSION.

On the ground that the tenant, Mak Kwai Kee, had been convicted of using the premises for an illegal purpose, Wong Kun Tai sought possession of No. 74, Third Street (ground floor).

Mr. R. E. A. Webster, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended. Mr. Webster pointed out that defendant had been convicted for using the premises as a gaming house; Mr. Russ would admit that.

Mr. Russ said that his point would be that immediately after the conviction, the plaintiff accepted rent. His argument was that the landlady could not go on accepting rent and all the while threatening ejection. She had to decide at once whether she was going to take advantage of the voidable tenancy.

Mr. Webster admitted that rent had been accepted up to the expiry of the notice to quit, September 8th.

Mr. Russ pointed out that there was no direct authority for the point he had made, but it was an ordinary rule of law. In support of his argument Mr. Russ quoted "Hartell v. Blacker," though he added that the judgment had been overruled twice. By accepting rent the plaintiff had created a new tenancy, by operation of law.

Mr. Webster pointed out that the effect of the Ordinance was to deprive the landlord of his common law right to give a notice to quit except under certain circumstances. The present case was one of those circumstances. There was no question of forfeiture. He claimed that the defendant, having been convicted, the landlord had the right to give notice to quit, and, in common law, rent was acceptable right up to the time that the notice expired. The acceptance did not avoid the right. The question raised by Mr. Russ as to condonation was a matter of evidence though he would go so far as to say that it did not matter when the writ was issued. He asked his Lordship to hold that the notice was given with all reasonable speed.

His Lordship, who reserved judgment, said Mr. Russ's point was well worth looking into.

CLAIM FOR \$300.

USE OF A VICIOUS NAME.

The rightful ownership of money handed over to defendant was the question his Lordship was asked to decide in a peculiar case yesterday morning.

Ho Tau Ting made a claim for \$300 against Wong Chan-ting, being a balance of \$600 paid to the defendant in September, 1923.

Mr. D. MacCallum defended, and plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. H. Lyson.

There was a second action instituted by Wan Yick-wan against both men involved in the first action for \$600, which he claimed was paid by him to Ho Tau-ting with instructions pay this to defendant.

In outlining the case Mr. Lyson said defendant intended to float a steel foundry company, with a capital of \$15,000 in 15 shares. Plaintiff agreed to take three of the shares, and paid the first call of \$200 on each share. The company was never formed, and, of course, plaintiff asked for the money to be refunded. The sum of \$300 was paid on account on March 24th, this year. When approached for the balance defendant gave plaintiff a letter addressed to his firm in Canton, asking them to pay over \$300. He went to Canton, but the firm said defendant had not the money with which to pay. The receipt was in the name of the Hop Sing Kung Sze, but plaintiff used this fictitious name because he intended these shares to be handed to his son.

His Lordship: I have never heard of anyone using the name of a firm for his son.

Mr. Lyson: One name is as good as another, if it is going to be fictitious.

Defendant, in the box, stated that when plaintiff brought him the money he said that it did not belong to him, but was Wan Yick-wan's, who wanted to trade as the Hop Sing Kung Sze. When a decision was reached to the effect that the company should not be formed, he repaid \$300 to the plaintiff on account, but because Ho said he had lost the receipt for the \$300, he did not pay anything further. Wan Yick-wan later instructed him not to pay plaintiff any more money. When the writ was issued he immediately paid \$300 into Court.

Wan Yick-wan stated that he paid \$600 to plaintiff on August 18th, instructing him to give it to Wong Chan-ting. He made a special point of instructing him to make use of the name Hop Sing. Plaintiff gave Wong's receipt (produced). In the afternoon when the hearing was continued, Mr. MacCallum pointed out that the verbal evidence was very conflicting, but as written it was not very conflicting. If his Worship accepted the first receipt as genuine, and there was nothing in the evidence to the contrary, (Continued on next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

THE AFTERMATH OF DR. SUN'S "MAGNIFICENT VICTORY."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kah Wah Saving Bank on the West Bund, Canton, a financial institution in which the Baptists of the city are largely interested, has resumed business despite of the reported intention that Bolshevism is to be proclaimed in Canton on November 1st. The Kah Wah Bank succeeded in escaping being looted by the Reds on October 15th by having gained the protection of General Yang Hsi Min, the Garrison Commissioner, who stationed a platoon of cadets on its premises to protect the property.

The Kwangchow Min Kuo Yi Pao, a Kuomintang organ, in a special edition on October 28th, reported that communism would soon go into effect at Hongkong. The Chinese Commercial News of Hongkong expressed the belief that the motive of the Kuomintang organ was to discourage a further exodus of Cantonese to Hongkong.

The Kwangtung Electricity Supply Company of Canton, to avoid being nationalized in accordance with the Kuomintang policy of public ownership of all public utilities, has agreed to remit to the Red Headquarters in Canton \$250,000, and to the office of Governor Hu Han Min, \$30,000, says the *Wa Sheung Chung Wai Po*.

By a house to house search in Canton, since the massacre of October 15th, for Merchants Volunteers and their relatives, exacting fines from firms sustaining the Volunteer Movement, the Reds in Canton have raised nearly \$140,000 in cash alone, besides several thousand pieces of arms found among the citizens whether Volunteers or not. The Reds are allowing three per cent of their income to the Police for having conducted them around the city in this searching business.

Mr. Hu Han Min, Civil Governor in Canton, has instructed the district magistrates subject to his order to forbid the circulation within their respective jurisdictions of the following Hongkong Chinese newspapers: The *Wah Tai Po*, the *Tai Kwong Pao*, the *Tsun Wan Pao*, and the *Hongkong Morning Post* (Chinese). These papers are anti-Bolshevistic in sentiment and termed by the Reds in Canton as organs of rebellion. Mr. Hu has commented favourably on the *Hongkong China News* and the *Hongkong Morning Post* (Chinese), two Kuomintang newspapers in Hongkong, and advised the magistrates to promote their circulation in their districts.

Canton City, newspaperless since Oct. 7th, may again have its daily papers early in November, as the composers on strike for 40 per cent. increase in pay are now willing to modify their demands.

The ultimatum of the Kuomintang Reds in Canton to the native bankers, the wholesale rice dealers, and the pawnbrokers to reopen their shops before Oct. 25th or be severely dealt with appears to have no effect whatever. The greater part of their capital was lost through the barbarous destruction on the memorable 15th of October. According to the latest estimate, 18 of the 99 odd pawn-shops in Canton were totally destroyed or looted during the massacre. For the present, the pawn-shops are only redeeming pledges. They are refusing further loans, an action bringing no little hardship to the poor. The 300 large rice importers connected with the Wing On, Yeung Wo, and Yang Yuan Tong Rice Guild, and the 300 odd native banks affiliated with the Chung Shen Tong Banking Guild, are all suspending business of importance until the Canton situation is settled. The leading Cantonese merchants are unwilling to trust the Kuomintang Red regime under Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and there is no likelihood of normal business until Dr. Sun is gone.

It would rather give a clue as to what actually took place—that the money was advanced by Wan Yick-wan, that the plaintiff in the first action knew it was his money, knew the alias, and that he submitted, pointed to the plaintiff being an agent. The authority of an agent was limited, however, for as soon as he paid over the money he was finished. He asked that plaintiff be non-suited, not being the right man to sue. He submitted that judgment should be given for the defendant. He had put the evidence before the plaintiff's solicitor, and was prepared to give plaintiff in the first action an absolutely clean receipt for the \$600.

Mr. Lyson said that the issue at stake was one as to whether the money came from the plaintiff or the second witness. From whoever it came that party used a fictitious name. It was an invented name, and the person concerned was as much entitled to use that as any other name. He submitted that it was easier to believe plaintiff's story than that of the second witness. All three were on friendly terms, having known each other for at least three years.

If the second witness had wanted to take a share in this firm, why should he not pay the money direct instead of passing it through the hands of a third person? On the facts of the case he submitted that judgment should be given in the favour of plaintiff.

On the first count his Lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs, and on the second judgment for plaintiff for \$300 against Ho Tau-ting, with costs, the \$300 paid into Court to be taken by plaintiff in part satisfaction of this judgment. He would make no order against Wong Chan-ting.

HONGKONG'S DEFENCE OF OPIUM MONOPOLY.

COMMENTS OF THE ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION.

COLONY'S VALID DEFENCE AT GENEVA.

In the recent Customs report issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports at Hongkong we note (says a paper issued by the International Anti-Opium Association) that whilst the Government has made full use of their authorization to double their previous opium importation for home consumption, the Colony has not consumed that quantity.

During 1923 instead of buying 240 chests of opium, only 163 were thus treated. This failure to dispose of the 240 chests indicates one of two things, either that 240 chests per annum is in excess of the local demand by opium smokers—for there is no check upon the consumption of opium apart from the high price charged for Government opium and the penalties for illicit transactions—or that the failure to sell the 240 chests is due to increased smuggling into the Colony of Chinese cheap opium.

When the International Anti-Opium Association in conjunction with other societies in England, and the Chinese representative on the League of Nations Committee, strongly protested against the increase of Hongkong importation from 120 chests to 240 chests per annum, the defence was made at the League that there would be no actual increase in opium consumption because during the years in which only 140 chests had been imported reserve stocks had been drawn on to meet the local demand. The reserve stock on December 31st, 1922, was only 26 chests, whereas on the same date in 1923 it was 101 chests.

It would appear, therefore, that in a year like 1923 in which the Colony imported a total of 766 chests of Indian and Persian opium (of which 500 chests were exported presumably to Macao and Formosa) a balance of 266 chests was left on hand. Hence the consumption of only 163 instead of 240 was not due to any shortage nor was it due to any further increase in the selling price. As no attempts have been made by the Government to restrict opium consumption other than by the high price charged, is the difference due to increased smuggling, or the lessened use on the part of the Chinese?

We are not prepared, says the Association, to think that the Chinese in Hongkong are giving up the opium habit, therefore must conclude that the smuggling of Chinese opium is on the increase. The recent report laid before the Hongkong Legislative Council affirms that the smuggled Chinese opium used in Hongkong is equal in quantity to that sold in a legitimate manner by the Government. This fact is of great importance, for it will be made the principal line of defence at next month's Conference at Geneva.

The Hongkong Government has already published an able defence of their position in which they have categorically dealt with each of the League Conference proposals, and have advanced very cogent reasons against any change in their opium regulations. Any unbiased person will unquestionably agree that if a social evil cannot be totally suppressed then it is infinitely preferable to have it under control, than as in China at the present time, where the law totally prohibits opium, and yet practice indicates general and unrestricted use.

DANGERS OF PROHIBITION.

The whole problem reduces itself to this one debatable question, namely, "under the present conditions of unlimited opium production in China can Hongkong wisely close her monopoly and totally prohibit opium?" From the moral point of view, yes! Opium is recognized by the world as one of, if not the greatest of social evils for which no defence exists, but would prohibition in Hongkong get rid of it? It is impossible to think so, knowing that the Colony is but a stone's throw from the Chinese mainland. To declare the prohibition in Hongkong would call forth a mass of moral acquiescence all over the world, but at the same time would immerse the Colony in an illicit traffic which no preventive service could control. If in 1923 the Senior Revenue Officer in Hongkong alone captured 710 illicit divan keepers, 3,250 illicit opium smokers, 388 traffickers in opium and 60 boilers of illicit opium in a Colony where Government opium is unrestricted, it can only be imagined how these numbers would increase under prohibition. The moral victory would be converted into a legislative and social disaster, and of the two evils it is always wise to choose the less. Hongkong by the sole reason of her contiguity, waits for China.

SMUGGLING UNPREVENTABLE.

So long as Chinese opium is grown in such enormous quantities and sold at such cheap rates, the brain of man could not devise efficient measures for the prevention of smuggling into Hongkong. All anti-opium workers are presumably working to lessen opium consumption, and not merely to get rid of particular methods of disposal, therefore, whilst it is deeply regrettable that a British Colony should still be participating in a traffic which is universally declared to be "indefensible," still it is the lesser evil and it is a controlled one.

(Continued on next column.)

"BLACK WEDNESDAY" AT CANTON.

SOME OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

According to the Reds' own version, the looting, committed by the Kuomintang following during the massacre of Canton City, on October 15th, involved but 1,881 homes and shops, with a loss to the owners of but \$1,947,138. The 2nd Police District and the 1st sub-station of the 11th and the 3rd sub-station of the 7th District, did not report the loss in estimated value. The reports from some districts also mentioned the holding up of refugees carrying baggage, but so far only 71 such cases have come to the attention of the authorities. A number of homes and shops were deserted by their former occupants soon after the massacre, and the Police afterwards found it impossible to compile the record. In the 6th Police district, 10 cases of holding-up refugees on the streets alone are reported with a loss of \$10,772 in currency.

The foregoing figures did not include the amount of damage done by the Reds through incendiarism, which, according to an official report from the Red headquarters, included some 688 buildings and involved several thousand homes, offices, and shops totally or partially burned down. Insurance on these properties alone was under-written at more than \$25,000,000, a rough estimate given a few days after the massacre.

As far as official admission goes, during the massacre Dr. Sun's Reds on that day only accidentally shot 39 men and 5 women and wounded 31 men and 3 women and a number of others they believed to be Merchants Volunteers in rebellion against the Kuomintang Red Government. The Volunteers said that as far as is known, only 18 of their men were killed on that Black Wednesday and that many of the others found dead were non-combatants. The Reds buried up to October 16th numbered 534, some 121 being men belonging to Li Fook Lam's division of the Red Army, the rest being Reds commanded by Wu Te Chen, who supervised the work of the Reds during the massacre.

THE EASTERN COLONIES AND OPIUM.

IF LICIT SALE CEASES —

Alluding to the League of Nations Conference on Opium which opens next Monday, the *Straits Times* remarks:—

Essentially the question for consideration at Geneva is whether prohibition is possible. The Malayan Governments can cease to produce and sell chandu but that does not end the matter. There can be no possible question that if licit sale ceases, smuggling will enormously increase, and that it would be impossible to check it without a ten times larger preventive staff than the Colony possesses at present. That preventive service would be futile unless it made itself an intolerable nuisance to every shipmaster, every merchant, and above all every Chinese, who enters any port in the Malay Peninsula. Even at present, thousands of Chinese who are absolutely innocent of smuggling designs are subjected to humiliating and irksome search of their baggage, and even of their persons. Traders of every nationality are concerned. Chinese in particular are most seriously threatened if the present system is changed. To find a substitute for the opium revenue would mean an income-tax about five times as high as the war tax we abolished. The cost of a big preventive service would add gravely to the embarrassments of the Colony. No doubt there are a good many people who will say that if Government control of opium is abolished, the Chinese should be left to buy or not to buy the drug as they please. Free trade in poison is what these persons advocate, but can we tolerate such a system? Some of the anti-opiumists seem to infer that the essence of the whole matter is not the damage, moral and material, that is done to users by the drug, but that all the evil is in "State recognition" of the vice. We have been made painfully familiar with that peculiar mental attitude in another connection.

These considerations do not apply to those other monopolies of the East, which are removed from China by long sea journeys. There opium from China could only enter by ocean steamers or Chinese junk capable of making long sea trips, and these could be more easily watched by a preventive service, but in Hongkong, where at least 10,000 coolies daily cross and recross to China, smuggling could not be prevented. Of all the monopolies of the East, Hongkong has far and away the lowest per capita consumption of opium, even though the smuggled amount be added to the legal sales. Whilst deploring the fact, therefore, of the Hongkong monopoly we repeat the words of her Governor that no financial consideration will stand in the way of reduction and ultimate total prohibition but it must be *pari-passu* with similar conditions in China.—*N.C. Daily News*.

FOR BREAKFAST.

Pineapple Bacon . . . per lb. .95

English Hams, whole95

" half \$1.00

Hartley's Marmalade . per lb. .40

Keiller's " " .40

Noel's Breakfast ,, per glass jar .55

Coffee (Finest Blended) . per lb. tin .90

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION (1914-1918).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Club Room, 17, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER, at 5.30 P.M. A Full Attendance of Members is Requested.

T. N. MACREYNOLDS,
Hon. Secretary.

WANTED.

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, Hong Kong, a BED-SITTING ROOM with bath, etc., attached.

Apply to—
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[1419] c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIFIC AND MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Consignment of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 30th OCTOBER, 1924. The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for Bills" are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such Bills.

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

R. A. DOBBIN, Lt.-Col. R.A.P.C.,
Treasury Chest Officer,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 30th October, 1924. [1422]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EURYMACHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th October.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 18th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 29th October, 1924. [1421]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LIETH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "EENALDER."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 18th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th November, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1924. [1420]

NOTICE.

LEIGH & ORANGE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

AS FROM 25th OCTOBER, 1924, the Office of the above Firm will be at the New P. & O. BUILDING (2nd Floor). [1408]

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INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

SHAREHOLDERS are Reminded that the First Call of \$5.00 per Share in respect of the New Issue of Shares is Payable on or before the 31st OCTOBER NEXT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1367]

S.S. "AMAZONE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd November, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th November, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 1st November, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1924. [1411]

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, MANCHESTER, LONDON, etc., also Cargo of COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd November, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th November, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 1st November, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1924. [1410]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PREMIUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th October.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 17th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1924. [1415]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLERMAN LINE.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship "CITY OF LAHORE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 10th November, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1924. [1416]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD., will be held at its Office, 21st October, 1924, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th April, 1924, and of electing Directors and Auditors. The REGISTER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th OCTOBER, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which No Transfer of Shares will be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1924. [1396]

HONGKONG BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association will hold its ANNUAL SWIMMING SPORTS on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, from 3 to 6 p.m., at the V.B.C.

All Members of the Association and Parents and Friends of Boy Scouts are cordially invited to attend.

A GRAND HALLOWEEN CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN
TAIKOO CLUB HALL,
ON
FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER,
at 9.15 P.M.
ADMISSION—\$1.00.
PROCEEDS IN AID OF M.C.L.
[1417]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 918 for 5 Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Number 963/9630 in this Society standing in the Name of HOBENUSSE COOVERJEE SETNA, of Bombay, has been DECLARED LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1405]

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BIRTH.

LANGLEY.—At Shanghai, on October 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT LANGLEY, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HANSEN—LEOPOLD.—At Shanghai, on October 24th, KAREN INGRE LEOPOLD, of Copenhagen, to FERDINAND BENZKE KOPFED HANSEN.

SPRINGBOURG—POORITZ.—At Shanghai, on October 24th, ANKER SPRINGBOURG of Hjørring, Denmark, to OLGA POORITZ of Jalta, Russia.

DEATH.

PEREIRA.—At No. 1, Redanella Terrace, Hongkong, on the 29th instant, AURELIA PEREIRA, aged 70 years. The funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m., to-day. [1424]

Hongkong Office: 11, Chater Road.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 30TH, 1924.

CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

Events are shaping themselves in the North in the way we expected and foreshadowed in the comments we made on the announcement made by General FENG YU HSIAO that his intention in seizing Peking and deposing the President was to end the war. Nobody could have imagined that Wu Pei-fu, the Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces, would take this blow from one of his subordinate officers lying down. No one could have seriously believed that the mandate extorted from the President by FENG banishing Wu Pei-fu to the Tibetan marshes would be weekly obeyed. It is now clear that FENG is not to be allowed to hold the Capital without a struggle, but, happily the indications are that the struggle will be fought out, and, we hope, decided, well away from the walls of Peking.

The cables have told us that the Capital is now practically denuded of troops. General FENG has moved them presumably in the direction of Tientsin in order to contest Wu Pei-fu's advance, and the battle ground, if there is a serious battle, will probably be about midway between Tientsin and Peking. But the indications, we are told, are that the battle is not imminent. Marshal Wu is drawing reinforcements from all parts of the country in which he has any sort of control. Meanwhile we have very little doubt that General FENG will make an attempt to parley with him, seeking the end of the war by mutual agreement of the principal protagonists. There is little prospect, however, of such an effort succeeding. Wu Pei-fu evidently regards FENG's coup, in the language of the poker table, as a bluff, and he intends to call it. It is becoming more clearly revealed than ever that Wu is firmly bent on becoming the Military Dictator of China. While his concentration movements are in progress, so near to Tientsin, it becomes an interesting question how long the Powers are likely to abstain from active military intervention to enforce respect for the undertakings in the Boxer Protocol. It is stated in one of the cables that the Senior Consul at Tientsin has called on Wu Pei-fu at his headquarters to call his attention to the provisions of the Protocol. The Chinese Government, after the Boxer rebellion in 1900, conceded to the Powers the right to occupy certain points to be determined by agreement between them for the maintenance of open communication between the Capital and the sea. These points are Huang-tsun, Lang-fang, Yang-tsun, Tientsin, Chang-liang-cheng, Tong-ku, Lu-tai, Tong-shan, Lan-chou, Chang-li, Ching-wang-tao, and Shan-haikuan. It is hardly to be supposed that Wu Pei-fu will challenge the Powers to take the action which the Protocol warrants them taking. Railway communication is not yet entirely interrupted. The lines are simply monopolised by troop transport. An "international train" is running, but it takes twelve hours apparently to do the journey between Tientsin and Peking which in normal circumstances is done in little over three hours. The whole situation is grave from the international point of view, and its gravity is not lessened by the qualifications which Wu Pei-fu made a month ago in regard to his declaration that the Treaty rights of foreigners would be respected by him. It will be remembered that Marshal Wu insisted that his purpose was to suppress a rebellion, and he interpreted the declared intention of the Powers not to intervene, as including an undertaking not to impose any obstacles to the advance of the expeditionary force. Therefore, he expected that "facilities would be extended to the forces of the Government." This he considered to be not only "reasonable" but "permissible as an act of international courtesy." If the Powers do not accept this view—and in all the circumstances it is difficult to see how they can—but decide to stand firmly on a strict interpretation of their right under the Treaty and Agreements made with China, the situation may become acute enough for the Powers to take over the role which FENG desires to play as Peacemaker. Otherwise the course of events is likely, we imagine, to force FENG and CHANG TSO-LI to co-operate in the single object of defeating the military ambitions of Wu Pei-fu; but it is doubtful whether the co-operation would extend further than that. The end of the war cannot be considered yet to be in sight.

A pig dealer charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with having offered a \$1 bribe to an Indian constable was fined \$15.

An English case of diphtheria was the only case of notifiable disease in the daily return issued by the Medical Officer of Health yesterday.

Alleged to have stolen a \$5 note from Mr. J. Xavier on the Kowloon fair ground, a Chinese was remanded by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Clothing and jewellery valued at \$500 are alleged to have been stolen from a house in Pitt Street, Yaumati, by two men who were remanded at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. Two other men, charged with receiving the articles, were also remanded.

A private cable from London published in the Straits papers says that forward contracts for rubber can now be made for July-December at 1s. 7d.

Among the departures for Shanghai by the *President Grant* yesterday were Mr. H. P. White, Mr. Paul Lauder, Mr. L. Dunbar, Mr. J. Gubbay, Mr. D. W. Goodfellow, Mr. H. Seth, Mr. G. A. Harman, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Martin. The Autumn Races at Shanghai take place next week.

A fishing boat mistreated was fined \$5 at the Marine Magistracy yesterday morning, for using grappling hooks without the permission of the Harbour Master, near the man-of-war anchorage. The excuse defendant put forward was that she dropped some clothing into the harbour and was trying to recover it.

The name of a witness in the case at the Marine Court on Tuesday against the master of the *Hai Foong* for fouling a cable in the harbour was incorrectly given in our report as Mr. A. Stevens of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. The witness was Mr. R. J. Stevenson of the Government's Electrical Department.

Among the passengers by the *Empress of Canada* which arrived yesterday were the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Lady Pollock, Mr. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. H. C. R. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hooper, Mrs. A. L. Shields, Mr. P. Tester, Mr. Geo. Grimble, Mr. R. Quarles van Ufford, Mr. S. Komor, Mrs. Russell Brown, Capt. and Mrs. W. Davison, and Mr. J. H. Donithorne.

Why have Englishmen so much difficulty in following these Chinese names? asks a writer in a London paper. They are, in construction, simplicity itself—single syllables of two or three or four letters in compound formation—and yet the average reader is as bewildered by them as if he were groping among alchemical formulae. (It is not really so far from "Li" and "Wa" to "x" and "y"). Our own Cholmondeleys and Marjoribankses can hardly be more perplexing to a foreigner.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"FAUST" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A packed house at the Theatre Royal listened with high appreciation last night to an admirable rendering of "Faust" by Signor Carpi's Italian Opera Company at present visiting the Colony.

As at the previous night's performance of "Trovatore," the singing was of a high order. Last night Signor C. Milocchi, as Mephistopheles, carried off the chief laurels. His powerful and perfectly balanced voice, together with his very robust physique, made him a particularly impressive Genius of Evil, and he was deservedly applauded whenever he sang.

The singing of Signor E. Giletta, as Faust, was excellent, but the same can hardly be said for his acting. In the opening stages of the play, before his rejuvenation, he duly tottered as no doubt, he conceived that an old man should, but his movements tended rather to convey the impression of a dummy swaying on a pivot. Rejuvenated, however, he was much more at home with himself, and sang and walked the stage with admirable vigour. The audience liked him immensely, and applauded so heartily as to be rewarded with occasional encores.

Mlle. Castallani was a tuneful if rather portly Marguerite, and scored a great success, notably in the famous Jewel Song.

A word of praise must be bestowed upon Mlle. Aida Ballarín, as the boy Siebel. She has a charming voice, of which last night she made excellent use, and a better sense of the stage than most of the cast.

The production suffered from very long "waits" between the various acts, the reason for which was not easy to realize, in view of the fact that the "sets" of scenery were neither so heavy nor so elaborate as to call for much time in shifting.

Perhaps if this detail receives attention, subsequent performances will be allowed to finish at a more reasonable hour.

Last night's cast was as under:—Faust, E. Giletta; Mephistopheles, Carlo Milocchi; Valentin, Fieleso Scamuzzi; Wagner, Sig. Contini; Siebel, Mlle. Aida Ballarín; Marguerite, Mlle. Castallani; and Martha, Mlle. Vittoria Polastri. To-night the Company will present "Aida."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE EVE OF THE POLL.

FRANCE'S RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.
NO ATTEMPTS TO FORECAST RESULTS.

LONDON, October 29th.

An especially noteworthy feature of the closing of the Election campaign is the absence of the customary attempts to forecast the results.

The Conservatives alone are hopeful of getting a clear majority, but admit this depends on a larger proportion of voters going to the poll than was the case last year. Mr. Baldwin's final appeal exhorts electors to vote Conservative "at this great crisis in our history."

The Liberals profess confidence in their retaining the balance of power in the new Parliament.

The Labourites voice expectations of a sweeping victory, but nowhere boast of an anticipation of a clear mandate.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANNOUNCING RESULTS.

The results of approximately 225 constituencies will be published to-night and will be heard in comfort by millions throughout the country thanks to elaborate arrangements made in theatres, music halls and restaurants which will remain open till the early hours of the morning. The railways are running special night services. The results will also be broadcast by wireless until one o'clock in the morning.

EARLIER CABLES.

LABOUR MINISTER EXPRESSES OPTIMISM.

LONDON, October 29th.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is indisposed, and was unable to address a meeting this afternoon at Derby.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, predicting a Labour return stronger than ever, said the Labourites would not resign as the result of the election. They would face Parliament with the King's speech, in which their policy was set out. "Those democrats, those progressive people, will be obliged to face Parliament and go to the lobby, when they will not only be obliged to say that they are turning us out, but also who they are putting in our place. That will be a very interesting division."

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

ZINOVIEFF SAYS IT WAS FABRICATED IN POLAND.

Moscow, October 29th.

Zinovieff, in a statement to the Press, declares that his alleged letter is a forgery. He was undergoing a cure at Kislovodsk on September 15th, and was unable to sign any official letters. The alleged instructions to the military section of the British Communist Party were nonsense. Such a section does not exist, and the party has far more important things to consider than the creation of a British "Red" army, especially the task of bringing the views of the Communist International before the masses of British workers.

Zinovieff undertakes to abide by the decision of the British trade union commission with regard to the authenticity of the letter; and declares that it was fabricated in Poland.

CHINESE IN JAMAICA.

APPEAL TO STOP ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

KINROSS, (Jamaica), Oct. 29th.

Strong representations have been made to the Government by the Jamaica Imperial Association, regarding the passing of Jamaica's trade into the hands of Chinese. An appeal is being made for the stoppage of alien immigration.

Many candidates make the exclusion of Chinese and Syrians the chief plank of their platform at the general election to the Legislative Council next January.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION AT TIENTSIN.
BATTLE NOT IMMINENT.

TIENTSIN, October 29th.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu is not at present advancing beyond Yangtsun, where his troops are entrenched. Tientsin east and central stations are congested with troop trains from Tongku and Chingwangtao.

The indications are that a battle is not imminent. Wu is awaiting definite promises from Kiangsu, Hupeh, and Shantung. Numerous troop trains from Honan and Hsuehchow are coming in at present.

It is reliably stated that the Tongshan units, the Ninth and Twenty-third divisions, formerly commanded by General Wang Chen Ping are arriving from Hsuehchow across country in large numbers.

The senior consul called on Marshal Wu Pei Fu at his headquarters in the city of Tientsin and called attention to the protocol forbidding the stationing of troops in the vicinity of Tientsin.

Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson left Tientsin this morning to join H.M.S. *Harkness* at Taku.

The International train has returned from Peking and leaves again on Wednesday.

WU PEI FU'S MILITARY CONCENTRATION.

TIENTSIN, October 29th.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu yesterday afternoon proceeded by railway to Yangtsun to inspect the troops at the front.

It is reported that several train loads of Shantung troops, which had started northward were diverted to Yenhsowfu and proceeded to Lintsingchow.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu is reported to be sending trains on the Tsin-Pu line to Hsuehchow in order to obtain reinforcements from Honan.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu's troops are stated to number at present 15,000.

The Shanhaikwan front is quiet. Apparently there is a complete lull there.

The Allied military train which proceeded to Peking from Tientsin yesterday morning at six o'clock arrived there in the evening at six o'clock.

PROVINCIAL SUPPORT FOR WU PEI FU.

GENERAL FENG'S "TREACHERY" DENOUNCED.

SHANGHAI, October 29th.

A proclamation issued by Marshal Chi Hsiang Yuan (of Kiangsu) to-day announces that the Military Governors of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang and Fukien, as well as practically the entire Chinese fleet have decided to support Marshal Wu Pei Fu. The proclamation denounces General Feng Yu Hsiang for his treachery.

ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT AT SHANHAIKWAN.

BOMB DROPPED ON CRUISER "HAICHI."

PEKING, October 29th.

Authoritative reports from Chinwangtao state that Fengtien forces opened gun fire on the railway area at Shanhaikwan yesterday and the Chihli heavy guns replied for a prolonged time. Other reports state that there was no fighting and there was no change on the whole front last evening. A Fengtien aeroplane registered a hit on the cruiser *Haichi*, damaging her main deck.

MUKDEN NEWS.

"A COMPLETE AGREEMENT" WITH CANTON.

TOKYO, October 29th.

A message from Mukden dated the 28th inst. states that General Lu Yung Hsiang (the fugitive Governor of Chekiang) is expected there to-morrow.

Mr. Sun Fo is returning to Canton. It is understood that he has reached a complete agreement with Marshal Chang Tso Lin. According to a report from Adjutant-General Yang, the Fengtien second army is advancing to Lanchow from Lengchow and another army is advancing towards Shimentai.

LATER.

A communique from Mukden claims the complete occupation of Lanchow on the afternoon of October 28th. The Chihli forces are retreating, and the surrender of a large portion is stated to be imminent.

The foregoing claim is confirmed by semi-official despatches to Tokyo, which add that the defeated troops include the 14th, 26th, and 33rd brigades.

CHANG TSO-LIN SUPPORTING FENG.

INDEPENDENCE OF MANCHURIA TO BE CANCELLED.

ANTICIPATION OF UNIFICATION OF ALL CHINA.

MUKDEN, October 29th.

Interviewed to-day by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, Marshal Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian War Lord, stated as follows:—

"The Peking Government will be taken over by Marshal Tuan Chi Jui and I am now making arrangements with General Feng Yu Hsiang for the purpose of supporting Marshal Tuan."

"I have now decided to cancel my former declaration of independence of the Three Eastern Provinces so that Manchuria may be placed within the sphere of influence of the Peking Government under the Presidency of Marshal Tuan Chi Jui."

"The appointment of Wu Pei Fu as Tsupan of the Land Development at Kokeno as announced by Tso Kun in his latest Presidential Mandate is nothing but a scrap of paper."

"Neither Tso Kun nor Wu Pei Fu will be able to escape their death unless the former resigns the present post while the latter takes to flight abroad."

"I feel convinced that it will not be long before peace and order in North China can be completely effected. Inasmuch as the Yangtze Valley is the only part that remains outside the sphere of influence of the Peking Government, it may be stated that an opportunity for the unification of China as a whole is near at hand."—*Eastern News Agency*.

A Reuter's message from Mukden dated the 29th inst. said:—

Marshal Chang Tso Lin announces that he has not yet determined on his visit to Peking. Should he go, he will have no intention of interfering in politics, which must be settled according to the popular wish. Meanwhile, he has invited many Chihli leaders to Mukden, some of whom have arrived already, including General Feng Yu Hsiang's Chief of Staff.

The Mukden command intends circulating the Chihli-ites by aeroplane informing them of the recent coup in Peking, and advising their immediate surrender.

"A VERITABLE WARWICK OF CHINA."

GEN. FENG'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

At the moment, says the *N.Y.C. Daily News*, it is not absolutely clear that Feng Yu Hsiang turned on Tso Kun and Wu Pei Fu at the instigation of Marshal Chang Tso Lin. It is reported in Chinese circles that Feng Yu Hsiang is acting altogether on his own, supported, however, by several Chihli-party Tsuchans who are weary of Wu Pei Fu's dominance.

Feng Yu Hsiang has become a veritable Warwick of China. He drove Hu Hsiang Chang out of Peking. He drove Li Yuan Hung out of Peking. He has now driven Tso Kun out of the Presidency. In the short space of four years he has unmade three Presidents. His turning on Wu Pei Fu is astonishing but not inexplicable. They were both lieutenants of Tso Kun, who utilized them during the Second Revolution to put down a popular movement in support of Yuan Shih Kai. Their relationship was that of "sworn brothers." Wherever Wu Pei Fu went, Feng went as well. Together, they fought the Chihli-Anfu war and the Chihli-Fengtien war.

THE FIRST DIFFERENCE.

When Wu Pei Fu became the active dictator of the Chihli Party, Feng Yu Hsiang went down to Honan, where they began to disagree, largely over prestige. The first open breach was at a birthday celebration, when Feng Yu Hsiang sent Wu Pei Fu a bottle of distilled water as a sign of his dislike for Wu's drinking wine. They have not been on terms of personal intimacy since. Feng Yu Hsiang was made Inspector-General of the army and sent to Peking with the idea of shelving him. In this Wu Pei Fu was unsuccessful.

ADVENTUROUS YOUTH.

SAMPLING WEMBLEY'S ATTRACTIONS.

The remarkable adventure of a boy of ten at the Empire Exhibition came to light last month on the discovery of Thomas Gatlend, who has been missing from his foster-parents' home at Little Farleigh Green, near Warrington, Surrey. After an absence of three weeks he was found by a police-constable, who saw him standing near a coffee stall outside the Exhibition grounds.

On leaving home he went to the school penny bank and drew out his savings, to the amount of £2 6s., which he spent at the Exhibition. He stated that he had a good time, and enjoyed nearly all the amusements. He slept in a pipe outside the Exhibition. He seemed none the worse for his adventure. He had been once before to the Exhibition, when he travelled by bus and rail, and it is presumed he travelled by the same route.

SIR JOHN JORDAN ON CHINA.

GREAT AND SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN 20 YEARS.

Reviewing in *The Observer*, the latest edition of the "China Year Book," Sir John Jordan makes the following general observations on China:—

That China has made great and substantial progress during the last twenty years is fully attested by the expansion of the Foreign Customs revenue, by the wonderful development of her postal administration, by the widespread adoption of Western education, by the long lists of cotton mills, electric light and power stations, and other factories which Mr. Woodhead gives as entirely due to native initiative and under native management, and by the countless other industrial undertakings which are rapidly transforming this ancient country into a modern State. But, great and beneficial as these changes have been, they are infinitely less than might have been attained had China succeeded in evolving a system of government capable of exercising a measure of control over her vast domain. The progress that has been achieved is the work of a people who are made of indestructible material, and who, by long usage, have come to regard misgovernment as the natural order of things.

The Republic has not been an improvement on the Empire—rather the reverse. During the Empire the Imperial writ ran throughout the whole country, and the edict of the old Empress Dowager commanded instant obedience everywhere. It has been replaced by a presidential mandate, to which no one pays the least attention. Under the Empire the work of opium suppression was undertaken and carried out with remarkable success until a Republican President, who was financially interested in the drug, gave the first set-back to the movement, with the result that China now produces five or six times as much opium as all the rest of the world put together, and that the Chinese situation is the great stumbling block at Geneva in the way of enforcing the provisions of the Hague Convention for the gradual and effective suppression of opium-smoking.

And so it is with many other problems, about all of which there is abundant theorising, but a lamentable lack of practical administration. China, like many other Eastern countries, has great waterways which burst their banks periodically and cause widespread disaster. During the "Empire the provincial authorities were obliged to do at least a modicum of repairs under pain of severe punishment. Now an army of over a million and a quarter men consumes all the available revenue, and a nation which produced in earlier days such a magnificent engineering feat as the Grand Canal is content to see its people swept off in millions by devastating floods.

Following the fashionable practice of the time, China has been engaged for some time past in framing a Constitution, and has eventually turned out a quite creditable production. It is hardly necessary to add that it exists merely on paper, and has no chance of being enforced under present conditions. How far China or any other Eastern State is capable of assimilating the democratic institutions of the West is a question on which few men with Eastern experience will care to express a decided opinion. But the robust common-sense of her people makes the experiment, perhaps, more hopeful in China than elsewhere, and every well-wisher of that great country will trust that the day will soon come when she will be able to make use of her latest legislative enactment.

Far the most interesting of the long series of documents which Mr. Woodhead has reproduced is the Sino-Russian Agreement, which was signed on May 31st last. Whatever we may think of the Agreement itself and of the conduct of the negotiations which preceded its conclusion, it certainly marks a momentous change, and one which is certain to produce grave consequences in the whole Far Eastern world. China's reasons for concluding it are not far to seek. It enabled her to make a further breach in the ex-territorial regime and to enlist the services of Soviet Russia in a campaign of propaganda against the so-called "imperialistic" Powers, more especially the United States, which has attracted the full force of the new Ambassador Karakhan's invective. Whether China was wise in substituting exaggerated Russian professions for genuine American friendship remains to be seen, but one thing is certain: there can no longer be any pretence of diplomatic solidarity in Peking, and the Powers are now divided into two distinct groups—those who have ex-territorial rights to uphold and those who have not. It is to be hoped that the former will take care to see that those rights remain unimpaired until China puts her house in order and is in a position to safeguard the vast network of British and other foreign interests which has grown up under the protection of Treaties during the last eighty years.

MODERN YOUTH.

TWO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.
PEOPLE WHO ARE BUSY DOING NOTHING.

Sir Hugh Allen, director of the Royal College of Music, in his address to the students at the opening of the college year, said the corporate atmosphere of an institution was the result of bringing together an infinite variety of individual atmospheres.

Those who read the weather reports (and who had not done so this summer and found it a dismal pursuit) would realise that changes of weather were dependent on depressions or anti-cyclones, and as the pressure decreased or increased so the weather was finer or fouler. The students who had just left were, they hoped, set fair on a prosperous voyage; the students who remained were, in the language of the weather glass, steadily rising.

Could it be that the batch of new students, whom he saw like a cloud, were a depression coming in from the Atlantic; or were they (as was believed) bringing with them anti-cyclone conditions which foretold fine weather, warmth, and sunshine?

One of the chief difficulties young men or women encountered when entering a freer and therefore more responsible life was the ordering of their lives to the best advantage. A lot was included in this ordering of their lives—what they wanted to be, what they ought to be, and what they probably would be; what help the college would give them and what they would give the college.

ONE JOB THAT MATTERS.

The danger arose of falling into a diffusion of energies. It was so easy to be fearfully busy and really to do nothing effective. Many thought that to be in a hurry was a virtue and that perspire with excitement was a sign of grace.

Many believe in having a number of irons in the fire, but they forget to look after the fire itself.

There was always one job that really mattered. Many people expended on the unessential things the warmth and interest they should give to the things that mattered.

Diffusion of energy was the greatest waste of time yet discovered. Young people were not apt to think they could alter their minds as many times as they like. They were in danger of turning freedom into something like a licence to taste indiscriminately of all kinds of fruit, only to find it had led them into the position of being unable to decide as to the merits of anything.

"They reversed the order of the saying, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,' for they repented in haste and never got married at all."

This danger of not getting properly wedded to anything lurked about to-day rather more than was safe. Young people did not like being tied up; they wanted lots of freedom and plenty of means of escape.

DISLIKE OF SETTLING DOWN.

They did not want to settle down to any job which looked like lasting. They said they were too young to do so, but after a bit they might find they were too old to settle down at all. I was only by the way they tackled and stuck to their first jobs and first responsibilities that they could create a firm habit of steadiness and prove themselves worthy of bigger jobs in wider fields.

Farry pointed this out when he said: "I know too well how difficult it is to prevent one's interest interfering with another, what temptations there are to drop a thing 'directly it gets wearisome or boring.'"

Sometimes students said, "I want to make a change. I am not getting on. I seem to be stuck." What they really meant was just the opposite—they were not getting off the mark; they had not made a start. They often meant they had not the patience to let things take root. They kept on pulling up the plant.

A fine and stimulating atmosphere was not a thing of chance. It was the result of contact among fine-minded people out to do their job in the best way, not for themselves only but for others. It was service all the time in a great cause and in a fine spirit.

It was this atmosphere that made the earth inhabitable.

THE PROMISED LAND.

WEMBLEY RESIDENT WHO HAS NOT SEEN EXHIBITION.

There is a man who lives within a few hundred yards of the British Empire Exhibition who has never been inside its gates.

"Although I have heard the accents of people who have come from all parts of the world to see the exhibition," he writes, "I have never yet been through the turnstiles."

"Is my case a record for an able-bodied person well able to walk? I have been promising myself a whole day inside since it started, and hope to achieve it, but business has been the chief cause of my staying away."

This recalls the man who passed the Tower of London twice daily for twenty years and died without having carried out his often-expressed intention of visiting it.

1924'S LATEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SUPER- PRODUCTION

"KEAN"

FEATURING

IVAN MOZUKIN & NATHALIA LESIENKO

(THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMATIC STARS)

A 9-REEL DRAMA OF EXCITING SCENES.

There are few persons who haven't read and do not hold in sentimental regard Alex. Dumas' strongest masterpiece "KEAN" known the world over. It is a powerfully dramatic tale relating the life and unhappy ending of Edmund Kean, whom the critics and public alike hailed not only as Britain's foremost actor of that period, but as one of the greatest dramatic geniuses of all time.

IT IS A PICTURE OF LOVE AND DESPAIR, OF DREAMS AND ASHES OF DREAMS. A PICTURE THAT WILL GRIP AND HOLD THE POIGNANT APPEAL WHICH WILL REACH DEEPLY INTO EVERY HUMAN HEART. IT IS A LIVING BREATHING DOCUMENT OF REAL LIFE.

Mr. MOZUKIN, Europe's greatest dramatic actor on the screen, assisted by an exceptionally talented cast, comprising N. LESIENKO & NICKOLINE is enacting a role of heavy dramatic exactions, and he succeeds in registering almost the entire gamut of emotions in a manner of such certainty that his work in "KEAN" touches probably the uppermost point of the dramatic attainment of his career.

NEW ROUND OF

"LEATHER PUSHERS"

(ROUND 23)

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY,
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

WORLD THEATRE.

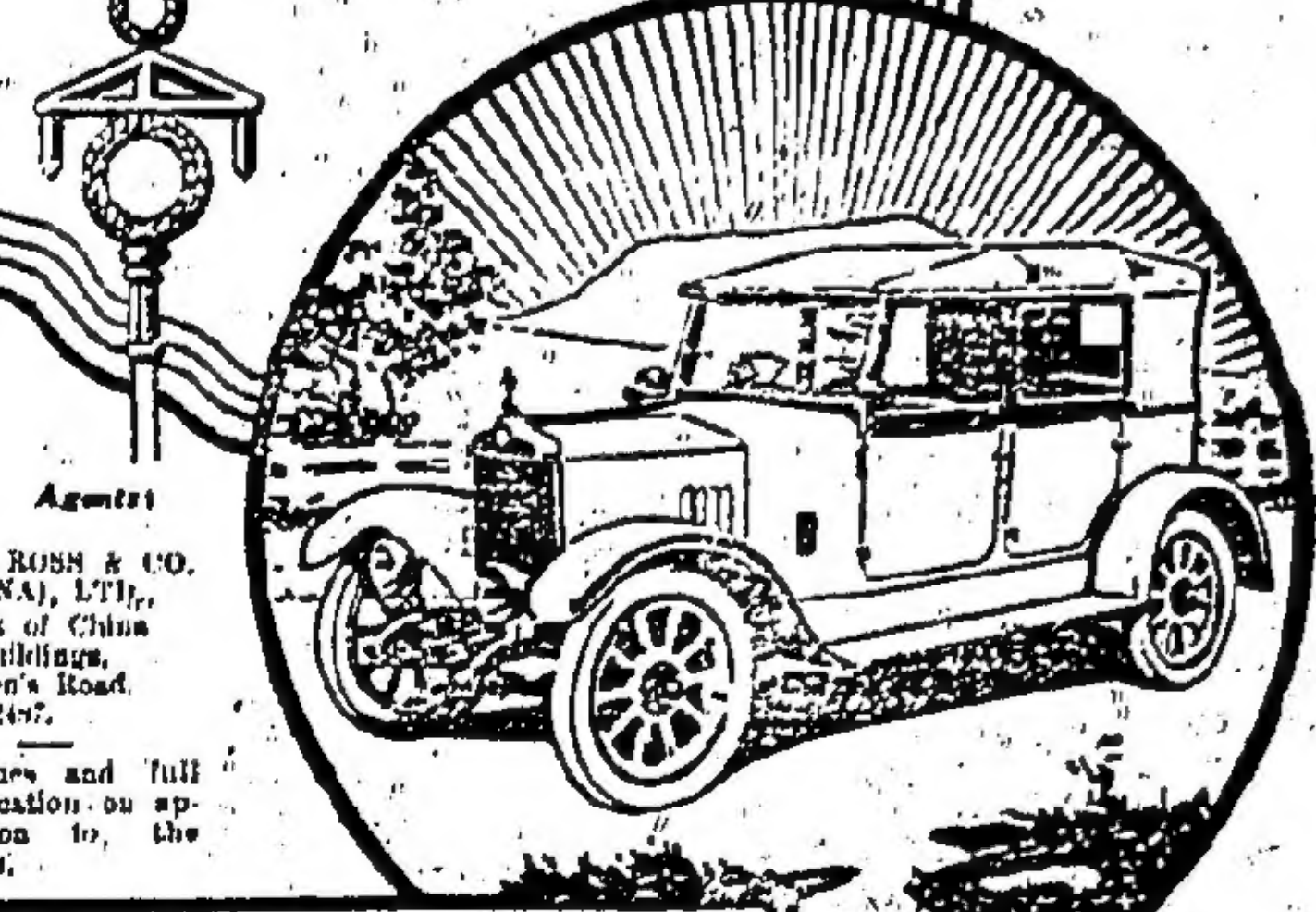
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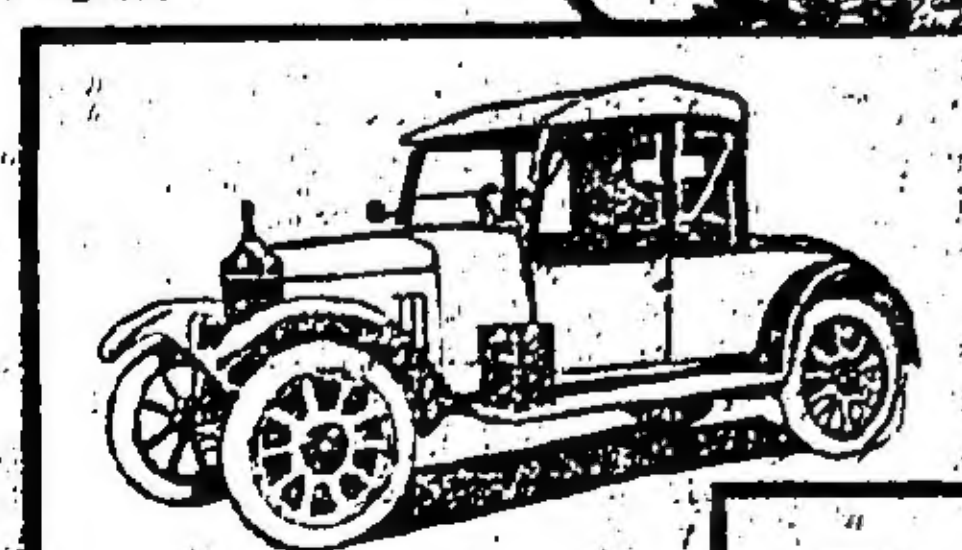
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OLD LONDON. THE CULT OF THE DOORKNOCKER IN ANCIENT DAYS.

A strange ritual is said to have grown up round the knocker on the door of the Prime Minister's house in Downing-street. Pilgrims walk down the street from Whitehall, turn sharply at the door, touch the lion's-head in which the knocker is shaped, and so swiftly depart. Just a touch, not a knock to disturb Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his ponderings over the Boundary problem or the prospects of golf at Lissiemouth.

This cult of the knocker is one of the oldest things we know of in London. It has taken two phases. There were house-holders who decorated their street doors with knockers which were attractive by reason of their beauty of design, or otherwise; there were gay young sparks whose one aim in life was to steal the knockers from the doors.

Mr. Harper, who knows so many of the queer things about London, has given us a list of doorknockers which ought to engage our attention as we walk abroad. On a door in Tilney-street is a bronze knocker of sixteenth century Italian work, showing the arms of Milan; an iron sixteenth century German knocker, with puerile figures like monkeys, is on the door of a house in John-street, Berkeley-square.

The late Mr. Samuel Hoar Morley had, at No. 43, Upper Grosvenor-street, a pair of decorative modern knockers; feminine terminal figures, with faces exactly resembling Belle Bilton, afterwards Lady Clanmure.

Mr. Morley was that kind of person who, had he been told of the resemblance, would, I am quite sure, have exchanged his knockers for some other similitude.

There was an art in using the knockers on the doors; there was an art in stealing them. "The Footman's Directory," published just over a hundred years ago, says:

"In knocking at a gentleman's door you should not ring the bell unless you see it written on a brass plate to do so, except it should be at a relation's of the family which you live with; then you should always ring as well as knock, and also at your own door, as this is a mark of respect, and a hint to the family and servants that some of the family are come home."

A French writer, visiting London at the close of the eighteenth century, deplors that the brass door knockers, which cost from 12s. to 15s., are stolen at night, if the owners forget to unscrew them. Knocker-wrenching was practised both for sport and for gain, for sport by the young bloods who would as soon take a knocker as upset a Charlie in his box; for gain by lowlier gentlemen who knew a convenient "fence." One of the latter came sadly to grief in 1747, as recorded in the Post Boy.

The culprit, a carpenter, was whipped from the watch-house in Great Marlborough-street to the Blue Posts in Poland-street, for stealing the knockers from gentlemen's doors. He had two brass knockers tied round his neck.

On the same principle, one may suppose, as the cook who sold stale slices of cooked conger was put in the pillory for an hour, while the fish was buried under his rascally nose.

The Downing-street method is the best; touch the knocker reverently, and go away.

USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL. MEDICAL SYMPOSIUM.

Eminent doctors give their opinions of the effect of alcohol on health in the October *Practitioner*, the whole of which is devoted to the discussion of the question.

Sir Humphry Rolleston, President of the Royal College of Physicians, says: "Alcohol impairs resistance to infection. On the other hand, it is a food, and there is justification for its use where ordinary nourishment cannot be satisfactorily utilised. Stout and beer have their value in chronic consumption."

Sir Arthur Newsholme, late chief medical officer to the Local Government Board: "The drinking of alcohol between meals should be forbidden. Strong medical opinion should be given as to the special evil from the drinking of spirits and the stronger wines."

Professor Ernest H. Starling, formerly adviser to the Ministry of Food: "The value of wine with a meal is chiefly as an appetiser. Anything which adds to the enjoyment of a meal, or to the removal of disturbing stress of mind, and which promotes a sense of ease and well-being, will increase the appetite and be favourable to the physiological processes of digestion."

Sir James Purves-Stewart, senior physician to Westminster Hospital, tells the following story to show that moderate doses render the worries of life less keen and make the individual happier and more sociable.

An eminent physician, who was asked what he did if he came home in the evening tired out, and found an unusually heavy pile of correspondence awaiting him, replied: "I have half a bottle of champagne at dinner, and then I don't care about letters or anything else."

Sir Frederick Mott, M.D., draws conclusion from his investigations as pathologist to the London County Asylums that alcohol plays a much less part in producing insanity than has been supposed, but it is probably responsible for one-fifth of the suicides and three-fifths of the homicidal crimes in England.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

The splendid picturisation of Alexandre Dumas, Kean, which has won golden opinions in Europe and America is now being shown at the World Theatre and is one that cinema patrons will not willingly miss.

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Amos
Mr. W. Archibald
Capt. T. Arthur
Mr. F. W. Bachy
Mr. F. W. Barnes
Mr. W. H. Bart
Mr. A. Baxter
Mr. & Mrs. Beale
Mr. E. R. Bellios
Mr. D. Bernal
Mr. V. Benjamin
Mr. D. Bertham
Mr. H. Bickerton
Mrs. R. J. Birbeck
Mr. & Mrs. G. G.
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Mr. A. Brooke
Mr. A. Brewster
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Capt. Dickens
Mr. L. Dinger
Mr. M. Dittscham
Mr. J. Donelane
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. R.
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Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Ellis
Mr. J. M. Elzalde
Mr. G. P. Elzasser
Mr. Felix Ellis
Miss M. Ellis
Mr. J. P. Feibly
Mr. W. N. Fenleyson
Mr. A. Francis
Dr. Douglas R. Gawler
Mr. H. Gifford
Dr. George
Dr. R. E. Gill
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr. & Mrs. H. A.
Hannibal
Miss M. Harston
Mr. J. Scott Harston
Mr. & Mrs. C. Haynes
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Mr. P. J. van Hocke
Mr. B. Henderson
Mr. A. F. Henry
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Tuesday, 4th Nov.
"LONDON MARU"	Tuesday, 4th Nov.
SIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.	Monday, 24th Nov.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Monday, 24th Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Tuesday, 4th Nov.
"ALPS MARU"	Tuesday, 4th Nov.
"CHIEF MARU"	Thursday, 28th Nov.
"HONOLULU MARU"	Monday, 1st Dec.
BANGKOK, SAIGON & SINGAPORE.	Saturday, 1st Nov.
"BUSEO MARU"	Saturday, 1st Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Wednesday, 28th Nov.
"INDO MARU"	Wednesday, 28th Nov.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.	Friday, 14th Nov.
"AFRICA MARU"	Friday, 14th Nov.
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.	Tuesday, 25th Nov.
"HAYAMA MARU"	Tuesday, 25th Nov.
JAPAN PORTS.	
"HONOLULU MARU"	Thursday, 30th Oct.
"BORNEO MARU"	Sunday, 2nd Nov.
"ALTAI MARU"	Monday, 10th Nov.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.	Sunday, 2nd Nov., 11 a.m.
"KAUO MARU"	Sunday, 2nd Nov., 11 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.	Thursday, 4th Nov.
"KOTSU MARU"	Thursday, 4th Nov.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	Sunday, 16th Nov.
"KISHU MARU"	Sunday, 16th Nov.

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S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 2nd Dec.

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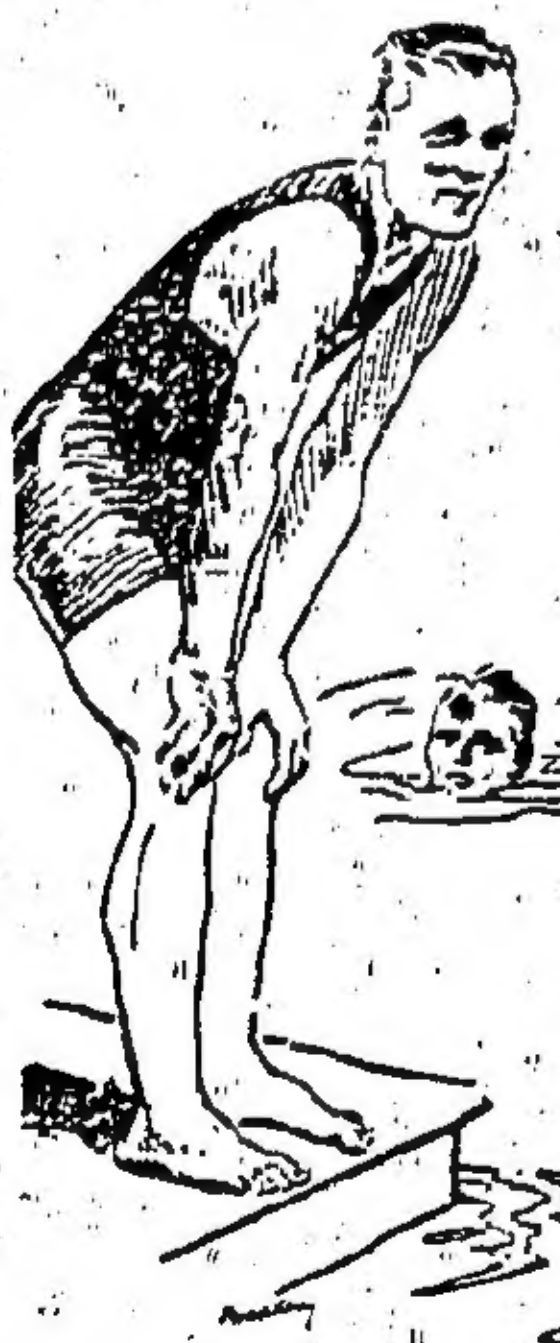
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Ask the man who knows the country—he is sure to know this Soap too and can tell you why and when you need it.



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After the Bathe

Drink a cup of Bovril on coming out of the water after a good swim.

It will fill you with a delightful warm satisfied feeling. It will stimulate the circulation, and diminish the risk of a chill. It will also give you more strength and energy for your next swim.

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Gets into every little nook and crevice. It cleans the teeth thoroughly, front and back. Adults, youth's and child's sizes—hard, medium or soft textures of bristles.

Look for the full facsimile hyphenated name on the box and brush.

BRITISH NAVY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

At this year's Assembly of the League of Nations the cause of arbitration in international disputes has, it is generally admitted, made some advance upon the road to ultimate establishment as a normal, working part of the legal machinery of civilisation. The goal may be distant still, but progress has unquestionably been made when the League Government has formally approved, even though with certain limitations and exceptions, the principle of compulsory recourse to this means of adjusting controversies between States and States. To this extent Mr. MacDonald, in showing the courage of his convictions, has been justified, there has been a new spirit at work in Geneva. But it has not been without some admixture of the old, and it is our duty to insist again, and with emphasis, upon a point which has already been raised by our Diplomatic Correspondent. Uneasiness has been caused by the reports which have reached London of a certain proposal which has been, and appears still to be, under discussion in the Third Commission at Geneva. The matter has arisen out of the qualified acceptance by France of the principle of compulsory arbitration. The principal condition attached to that acceptance is that a system of sanctions should be created, to be put in operation against any State failing to comply with an award, whether made by the World Court or the League or by a majority vote of the Council of the League itself—such a vote being now proposed as sufficient for the taking of an arbitral decision. It has further been proposed that among these sanctions should be the employment of the British Navy in imposing an economic boycott or blockade upon the recalcitrant State, and that our Navy should be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the League for this purpose—the British Government having nothing to say in the matter, either by way of assenting to the employment of its naval power in any case that might arise or by way of deciding what proportion of that strength should be devoted to the purpose. It might have been supposed that such an idea had only to be stated plainly to meet with the immediate and decisive negative of the representatives of this country. We are asked to sign away our sovereignty in one of the most vital regions of national policy; and while it is perfectly true to say that adherence to the League of Nations Covenant in itself involves some sacrifice of sovereignty—the League would be the merest fiction otherwise—it is, or should be, quite obvious that this suggestion goes far beyond any such sacrifice as is contemplated by the Covenant, and would place Great Britain in a position that the nation would never tolerate.

As matters stand under the Covenant, British sovereignty and independence in regard to the employment of the Navy against a State guilty of disregarding its accepted obligations are most carefully safeguarded. In the first place, the decision to impose sanctions must be taken by a unanimous vote of the Council of the League. In the second place, the punitive measures to be taken by each Power are merely to be recommended by the Council, and it remains in the discretion of each Power to take such measures or to decline to do so. In the third place, each Power retains the right to decide what the extent of its contribution of force shall be. What has now been proposed would do away with each and all of these vital guarantees of sovereignty. It would render possible a situation in which Great Britain, having voted in a minority against the imposing of sanctions, would be bound to employ against another country the whole of her naval strength, or such part of it as might be called for by the majority of the Council. Had any representative of the Admiralty been officially present when it was first mooted, so extravagant a notion could never have been entertained. Apart from the questions of sovereignty, of national self-respect and of indefinite financial liability, it is enough to mention the one consideration that the imposing of a naval blockade upon any State would immediately and automatically involve Great Britain in the most serious difficulty with the United States, a Power which is sufficiently jealous of its asserted maritime rights even in case of actual war, and which, not being included in the League, would be under no obligation whatever to recognise the state of hostilities created by the imposing of sanctions upon a member of the League. Action which might lead to the gravest difficulties with the United States is certainly not to be taken by this country without its own open-eyed acceptance of that risk in each particular case. The thing is unimaginable. It appears that these objections have been urged upon our delegation at Geneva, for Lord Parmoor has now authorised the statement that "no definite British proposal regarding the utilisation of the British Navy has either been made or withdrawn." That we can easily believe. But the question is whether this proposal has been put forward at Geneva, not by us, but by others. Our information leaves us in no doubt about this having happened; and also in no doubt that the proposal, when made, did not meet with that instant and emphatic refusal which ought to have been opposed to it on this country's behalf. We are at least entitled now to assume that no more will be heard of it. But the episode is a startling reminder of the possibilities of a method of statesmanship which involves entering upon undertakings of the most vital character without the knowledge of Parliament, upon which would subsequently lie the onus, and possibly the odium, of reversing a decision which should never have been made.

The greatest necessity of the present day is that all people should learn that the men on the other side of the frontier do not possess a tail and horns.—The Rev. Oliver Dyer.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 29th at 17.10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 16 deg. N. Long. 125 deg. E., stationary or very slow.

October 29th at 17.12.—Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China and moderately over Formosa; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere.

The anticyclone remains stationary, a depression is situated in the Pacific to the east of Hokkaido, and the typhoon appears to be nearly stationary in Lat. 16 deg. N. and Long. 125 deg. E.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 28th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.88 inches, against an average of 80.44 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 30th is as follows:—

Forecast: Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.

N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... fine.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 29th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.98	30.05	30.04
Temperature	78	67	74
Humidity	50	49	45
Wind Direction	NNE	NNE	E
Force	4	4	3
Weather	c	B	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 79

Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 67

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Oct. 30th to Nov. 5th, 1924.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Thur.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft.
		10 46	8 3	4 27	1 5
Fri.	31	10 16	8 1	4 10	3 4
		11 41	5 8	5 18	1 0
Satur.	1	10 59	8 1	4 44	3 8
		0 48	5 4	6 16	1 6
Sun.	2	11 38	8 0	5 15	4 2
		2 8	5 0	7 22	1 8
Mon.	3	0 32	7 7	5 43	4 6
		4 5	5 0	6 34	2 1
Tues.	4	1 39	7 7	6 51	3 3
		5 43	5 13	8 18	1 6
Wed.	5	3 2	6 8	11 2	12 5 0
		6 31	5 5	10 40	5 0

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Kobe on October 29th, left Kobe at 5 p.m., and is due at Yokohama on Friday, October 31st, at 6 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kashima Maru* (European passenger line), left Moji for Hongkong via Shanghai on October 28th, and is expected here on November 4th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Fushimi Maru* (European passenger line), left Singapore for Hongkong on October 28th, and is expected here on November 3rd.

The s.s. *Telesia* (Blue Funnel Line), left Liverpool on the 25th inst. for Hongkong, Shanghai, Taku and Dairen, and is due here on or about November 27th.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday, 31st Oct., 3 p.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 1st Nov., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Sunday, 2nd Nov., 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGANG"	Sunday, 2nd Nov., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Monday, 3rd Nov., 10 a.m.
TRINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WATSHING"	Wednesday, 5th Nov., 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHUPSHING"	Wednesday, 5th Nov., Noon.
KOBE via MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 8th Nov., 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th Nov., 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 8th Nov., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 9th Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 9th Nov., 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPANG"	Monday, 10th Nov., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Thursday, 30th Nov., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken as through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chafco.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 31st October, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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TELEPHONE NO. CENTRAL 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	13th Nov.	"GLENGARRY"	18th Nov.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARMARVONSHIRE"	27th Nov.	"GLENGARR"	18th Nov.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENTARA"	14th Dec.	"GLENGARR"	18th Nov.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENBEG"	25th Dec.	"GLENGARR"	18th Nov.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

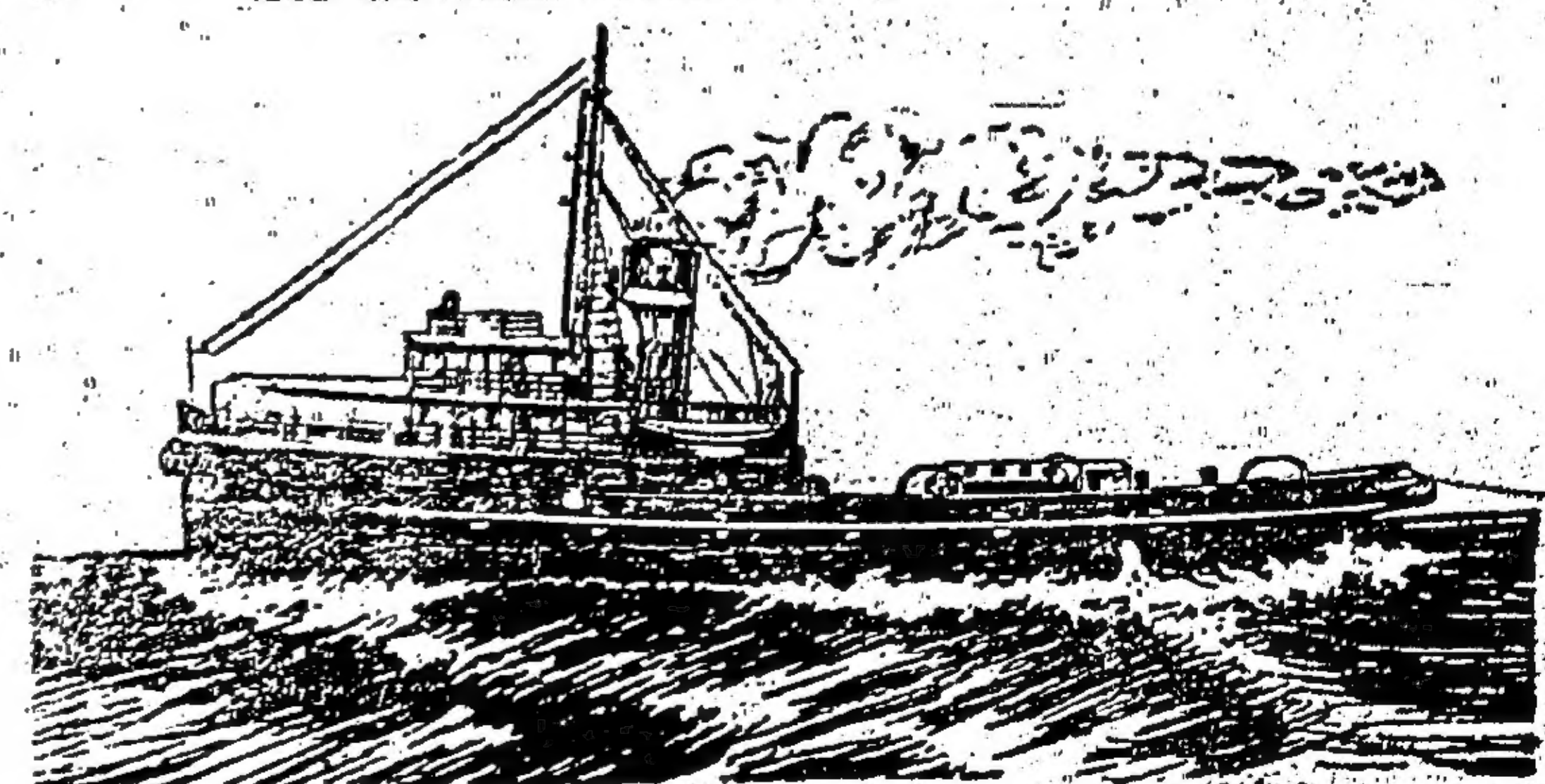
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3556.

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Cons. U.S.M. A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition Western Union and Watkins.

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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

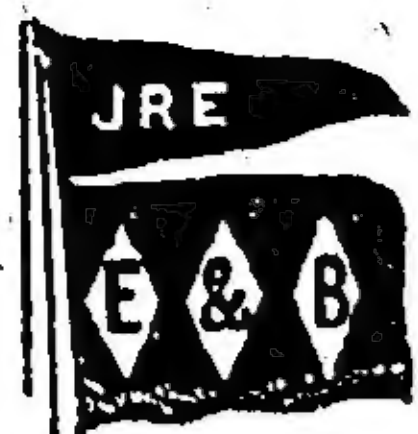
Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 187' R.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressors, wireless, sea, shaft and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

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B. M. DYER, S.S.C., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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COMPANY, LTD.

PASSENGER SERVICE

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF GLASGOW" 26th Nov. Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI" 26th Nov. Shanghai and Japan
 "CITY OF LAHORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 29th Jan. Do.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 1st March Do.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 11th April Do.
 "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

"HOLY" 1st Class "A" £28. "B" £24. 2nd Class "A" £12. "B" £8.
 Cargo Steamer, Saloon Passage—£62.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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to HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

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(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

S.S. "KOSMO" via Suez Canal 31st Oct.
 S.S. "CALYPSO" via Suez Canal 9th Nov.
 S.S. "AJAX" via Suez Canal 19th Nov.
 S.S. "KATLAWA" via Suez Canal 29th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	—	—	8th Nov.
AMAZONE	—	—	23rd Nov.
ANGOR	—	—	7th Dec.
ANGERS	—	—	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	—	—	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	18th Jan., 1925

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £25. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £23. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS 2nd £18. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS 3rd £10. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

... loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

... and DUNKERQUE about 10th Nov. from DUNKERQUE, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 2nd week of November.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore Thursday, 30th Oct., at 5 p.m.
 HAIPHONG Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 4th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG Capt. A. H. Stewart Friday, 7th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fouchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAIPHONG" and "HAIPHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" 20th November.
 S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" 31st December.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3145.

Telegrams Furprince.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

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 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,005	1st Nov., Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	26th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARMA"	9,098	30th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,896	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KELWA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARMA"	9,098	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,098	18th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	29th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PAKADA"	6,949	2nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILWA"	10,000	16th Nov.	do.
"TALWA"	10,000	31st Nov.	do.
"TALWA"	8,500	7th Dec.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	16th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	26th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, 1st day
"ARAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMA"	9,098	1st Nov., D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	1st Nov., D.L.	Moji & Kobe.
"TILWA"	10,000	2nd Nov., D.L.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALWA"	8,500	16th Nov.	Kobe
"KELWA"	9,135	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	29th Nov.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	2nd Dec.	Kobe only.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	16th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	18th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	24th Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Feb.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	31st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,098	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	4th Apr.	do.
"KELWA"	9,135	17th Apr.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Rangoon while waiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

Agents.

Y.



K.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

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REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG;

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office
No. 37, Benham Street West,
Tel. Central No. 124.S. MITARAI, Agent,
Top Floor King's Building,
Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 148/7

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 30th Oct., 11 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 30th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"NANNING"	On 30th Oct., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 31st Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 1st Nov., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWIYANG"	On 3rd Nov., D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 4th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 4th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 6th Nov., 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 9th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 11th Nov., 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bangor, Thursday Is., Rabaul & New Ports about
"OHANGSHA"	3rd November	8th November
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Transmanian Ports.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. Central 38.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACE CASTLE" Sails 15th November.
 S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sails 9th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADEBIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails about 1st November.
 S.S. "NIPPON" Sails about 22nd November.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails about 2nd December.
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 22nd December.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 8th November.
 S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails about 8th December.
 S.S. "NIPPON" Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails about 7th Feb.
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 2nd Feb.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails about 7th Feb.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails about 1st December.
 Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

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REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(23 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST I-YAN" Due Hongkong 10th Nov.
 U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" Due Hongkong 12th Nov.
 U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" Due Hongkong 28th Nov.
 Leave Hongkong 20th Nov.

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Due Hongkong 15th Nov.
 U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Leave Hongkong 14th Nov.
 TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.
 U.S.S. "WEST PARALON" Due Hongkong 28th Nov.
 U.S.S. "WEST PARALON" Leave Hongkong 28th Nov.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to

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